

FLASHES FROM OLD WORLD

Prince of Wales To Visit in New York

If Tentative Plans Are Carried Out, Royal Guest Will Be Entertained by Ambassador and Mrs. Reid.

London, Oct. 5.—It is now pretty definitely arranged that the Prince of Wales will visit New York as his grandfather, King Edward, did when he, too, was Prince of Wales.

Should the young prince set foot on American soil he will be the guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Whitlaw Reid, who in New York entertained the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their captivating daughter, Princess Patricia.

So of the three women to whose motherly care Queen Mary will have intrusted her first-born two are Americans. The prince went to Paris as the guest of the Marquis de Bréteuil, whose wife was a Miss Garner, of New York. Mrs. Whitlaw Reid will be his hostess in New York.

In Ottawa he will be under the maternal eye of his grandaunt, the Duchess of Connaught, who was Princess Louise, Margherite of Prussia.

Canadian Trip Settled.

It was arranged within the last few days that the prince will visit Canada during 1914. On condition that he goes there the Duke of Connaught is ready to remain longer as Governor General. Accompanying the prince will be his brother, Prince Albert, not yet seventeen years of age.

It was Queen Alexandra, always so gracious and friendly to Americans, who suggested that the heir to the throne go to New York. For as the Queen has always expressed a keen interest in the private life of Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, and other men they hate, in the hope that they may be compelled to resign office.

Prince of Wales, in "Dave" in the intimacy of his family.

Queen Alexandra thinks he should have a free foot; she strongly disapproves of the almost puritanical strictness his mother exercises over him. He is a chap of eighteen, agile and pleasant-looking, but very young for his years. His favorite adjectives are "awfully" and "jolly," often in conjunction. He loves the sea and hates all ceremony.

From a Correspondent.

Sir Schomberg Kerr, McDonnell's resignation as secretary of the commissioners of works on his retirement from court has excited much comment in society. The Earl of Antrim's brother, long principal secretary to the Earl of Salisbury, Sir Schomberg, is in the prime of life and ambitious. But King George and Queen Mary will have no one near them or even serving them indirectly in the government whose moral character has been impugned.

Sir Schomberg has been cited as correspondent by Maj. Harrison in his pending divorce suit. Mrs. Harrison, a pretty little woman, is well known in society. Her father, Henry Davies, has a villa at Naples, where many Americans have enjoyed his hospitality. Maj. Harrison, who was devoted to his wife, is in the depths of grief and shame.

The fact that their majesties should so punish a government official, is causing indignation. Royal visitors are scrutinizing the private life of Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, and other men they hate, in the hope that they may be compelled to resign office.

KING OF SERVIA STUDYING WAR MAP.



London, Oct. 5.—Fighting along the Turko-Bulgarian and Turko-Montenagran frontiers is being carried on in short sibilant, according to dispatches received here, since the presentation by Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro of an ultimatum demanding reforms in Macedonia. The Turkish cabinet appointed Abdullah Pasha, an able and efficient soldier, as commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in the Balkans. The Bulgarians are closed against Greek shipping, and fifty-two Greek vessels in Constantinople have been commandeered by the Turkish navy on the ground that they may be needed as transports.

GOETHE FORETOLD BUILDING OF CANAL

Great German Said Americans Would Link the Oceans at Panama.

It is interesting, just at this time, when the world's diplomacy is so agitated over the action of Congress and the President, in adopting legislation discriminating against foreign ships in the matter of tolls through the Panama Canal; when England's protest against the canal's violation is an incident of yesterday, and there is such general speculation regarding Germany's designs in South America, to find a prophetic utterance of Goethe, Germany's greatest poet and philosopher, bearing intimately upon the canal and its part in the development of civilization.

Nearly every philosopher who has left the legacy of his services to succeeding generations has found a certain comfort in the autumn of his life by turning prophet. Voltaire and Rousseau and many of the later Germans were notable examples. Among the latter, Goethe, Goethe assumed the role most entertainingly and most spontaneously, but with entire disregard for the preservation of his prophetic thoughts.

What we know of Goethe as a prophet is chiefly owing to the restless and indefatigable Johann Peter Eckermann—a person fully as persistent, if not so versatile, as James Bevelin. Eckermann's approach to Goethe has a place of honor in every German library, although untranslated and little known to English readers. Eckermann lived in Weimar through the last ten years of Goethe's life. Scarcely a day passed in which he did not visit the poet, then a retired statesman, living quietly and abating himself from court and theater alike, so that Eckermann's record of the careful daily gathering of the intellectual crumbs that fell from the feast of Goethe's alert and active brain, arranged somewhat in the form of a diary. Thus he reports the conversation which took place February 21, 1827. Goethe, on this day, says Eckermann, spoke with admiration of Alexander von Humboldt, whose work on Cuba and Colombia he had been reading and whose opinion of the project of cutting through the Isthmus seemed to have a special appeal for him.

"Humboldt," said Goethe, "has pointed out, with an accurate understanding of the subject, several other places, where, by the utilization of a number of streams flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, the object might be more readily attained. The solution of this problem is left to the enterprising spirit of a future generation. Yet this much is certain, if a canal capable of transporting vessels of every size and tonnage from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, were constructed, it would produce incalculable advantages for civilized and uncivilized humanity. And I should be greatly surprised if the United States missed their opportunity to accomplish such an enterprise.

"It is to be anticipated that this young nation, with its pronounced westward movement, will, within thirty or forty years, have taken possession of the great stretches of land beyond the Rocky Mountains and populated them. Furthermore, it is probable that all along the Pacific Coast where nature has provided safe and spacious harbors there will in time rise up many commodiously important commercial centers, and an important trade between the United States and China and the East Indies. But, under these circumstances, it would be not only desirable, but almost essential, that the merchant vessels, as well as warships, maintain more rapid communication between the East and West coasts of North America than has hitherto been possible by way of the tedious, distant, and expensive journey around Cape Horn.

"I repeat, therefore, it is absolutely essential for the United States to establish a passage from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and I am sure they will attain this end.

"I should like to live to see this, but I shall not. I should also like to see a connection established between the Danube and the Rhine. Yet this undertaking, too, is so gigantic that I doubt its accomplishment, especially when I consider our German financial limitations.

"Finally, I should like to see the English in possession of a Suez Canal. These three great things I should like to see accomplished. It would be well worth while on their account to bear with life for several half-centuries to come."

Goethe died in 1832. Just thirty-seven years before the Suez Canal was opened for navigation and forty-three years before England gained control of it by purchase of the Khedive's shares. The eighty-three years before the date set for the opening of the Panama Canal.—New York Evening Post.

ENGLISH POLITICAL OUTLOOK GLOOMY

Many Members of Parliament Sigh for the Return of Balfour.

London, Oct. 5.—As the time approaches for the reassembling of Parliament, the political outlook on both sides is gloomy, and the opening of the House of Commons will find both parties in a state of beginning distraction. Even the staunchest friends of Honor Law admit that the attempt to revise the fortunes of the Conservative party under his leadership has proved a dismal failure, and many are sighing for the return of Mr. Balfour, but the old leader who has got a taste of freedom refuses to go back into harness, and will, it is said, go to "the other place."

No greater problem is facing the English politician to-day than how to put an end to the increasing depopulation of rural England. While the population of the whole country has been increasing with about 30 per cent, the village and country population is rapidly decreasing. The effects of this depopulation are writ large over the whole country. One may drive for miles along the lanes and between the fields in the south country without seeing any sign of human life save a solitary road mender or hedge cutter. The emptiness and silence at last become disquieting; it is as if some spell had been laid on the land, rendering it mute, nor until the country town comes in sight does the sense that some evil magic is at work disappear.

The truth that the sins of omission are greater than those of commission, is indelibly recorded throughout some of the fairest districts of England.

The feudal system of land tenure took its toll in the understanding that men were given land to hold on condition that they performed certain public duties. That these duties were fulfilled in medieval days, is beyond question. It is equally beyond question that, during the past century, land owners have regarded the possession of land as involving no responsibility for the uplifting of the men who work on it.

WILL MEET THE KING.

MISS ALICE GORDON DREXEL, Charming Philadelphia girl, who is to be presented to King George this season.



Powers Making Every Effort to Prevent Trouble Extending

London, Oct. 5.—With the censors already at work in the capitals of the Balkan states, there is much uncertainty here as to the actual situation. A report that Bulgarian troops have already crossed the frontier is unconfirmed. It is known definitely, however, that a million men are standing at arms awaiting a military signal, or even an untoward incident, to hurl themselves upon each other in bloody conflict. Apparently events have proceeded too far for them to turn back. The strongest hope for peace lies in the statement of the Austrian Emperor, who, according to a morning telegraph dispatch from Vienna, visited the King of Greece, when the latter passed through that city, and said to him:

"I hope and believe that, despite the difficult situation, it will be possible to avoid war. Hope must not be abandoned, notwithstanding the military preparations."

Powers Striving for Peace.

This sums up the situation, as it exists at a late hour to-night. It is known that the great powers are moving heaven and earth to prevent trouble.

A Belgrade dispatch to the Telegraph states that in deference to the wishes of the powers the Serbian government will not withdraw the Serbian Minister from Constantinople, even if the Ottoman reply with regard to detained ammunition is unsatisfactory. However, there is much suspicion among the powers that Austria has not yet declared her true role. Certainly the diplomacy of the powers, always with a jealous eye upon the other, has not been able to prevent the present tense situation. More than ever does the so-called "concert of Europe" appear to be only a phrase.

Meanwhile, according to all dispatches, rapidly through all the Balkan states, and despite the report that Serbia will retain her minister at the Porte, a dispatch to the Daily Express from Belgrade declares that by so-nigh 20,000 troops will have been mobilized.

Prince George Cheered.

Out of all this excitement is emerging the figure of the harum-scarum, Prince George, the black sheep of the Serbian royal family, who was obliged owing to irresponsibilities to surrender his rights to the throne. He is frankly cheered by the masses whenever he appears in public, and it is very plain that the people believe he is destined to play a great part in the war.

That Turkey is likely to have Roumania as an ally is strongly intimated in a dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Constantinople. The correspondent says: "I learn that Roumania has promised to assist Turkey in the event of hostilities. A Turco-Roumanian agreement was arrived at when Turkey learned that the Balkan states were arranging a military alliance.

"Roumania is frankly anti-Slav and anti-Bulgarian. She can put 175,000 well-trained men in the field.

The war correspondents of the London dailies have departed for the front. The general opinion of this brigade is that there will be a general advance against the Turkish army in Macedonia, which will be the battle ground, and the first fighting will be across the Bulgarian side in the mountainous gateways near Belgrade, to which the allies are now hurrying.

DUCHESS IN LOVE WITH ARMY OFFICER

Infatuation Results in Maria de Los Dolores Being Sent to Sanatorium.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—As many of the House of Hapsburg have done, the romantic Archduchess Marie de Los Dolores, has fixed her young affections on a man whose blood is muddy compared to the aristocratic blue blood of her own. He is more and worse, the man whom the archduchess loves, Lieut. Rhonhof, a dashing young cavalry officer, is married.

As a result, the archduchess finds herself virtually a prisoner in a sanatorium for the weak-minded. Her proud mother, who was Blanche of Castile, a princess of Bourbon, believes, or pretends to believe, that a daughter of hers who conceives a passion for a person so far beneath her rank, must be affected mentally.

Archduchess Marie de Los Dolores was twenty-three years old on May 1 last. She is the eldest of ten children of Archduke Leopold Salvator, of the Tuscan branch of the Hapsburgs, and she has a will of her own. Lieut. Rhonhof, a handsome young fellow, was overseer of the archduchess's stables.

It is said that his manner toward the archduchess never manifested anything but the greatest respect; that he scarcely presumed to raise his eyes to her. But quite spontaneously, she fell in love with him.

Preceding this, her mother sent the jovial young woman away from Vienna to a nursing-home, which specializes in mental diseases.

DUCHESS PURCHASES "GRAPES OF KING"

Former Anna Gould Journeys to Fontainebleau to Buy Famous Fruit.

Paris, Oct. 5.—While ostensibly going out to view the mellow majestics of the autumnal oaks in the Forest of Fontainebleau, the Duchess de Talleryand (Anna Gould) and a party, and Banker H. H. Harjes and another party really went to purchase grapes. The fruit in question being the world-famous Treille du Roy grapes, or "Grapes of the King."

The first vines of this vineyard were planted by Francis the First, the greatest patron of this famous forest, whose circumference is fifty miles. The sale of the King's grapes takes place every year during the first half of October, and is usually a fashionable event. Last year the Duchess de Talleryand bought them all for 100,000 francs. Elle de Talleryand, she is a former member all this year ago, but Banker Harjes secured many sets of them for his son and heir. The grapes have been shipped to Deville for Miss Harjes. The bidding by the Duchess Anna and the Boulevard Haussmann banker was spirited, all the more so there is a Parisian belief that the "King's Grapes" is excellent baby food. As the Talleryand and Harjes babies get a substantial portion of the grapes there is harmony in both houses.

FORMER MISS CONSUELO VANDERBILT TO GO TO RIVIERA SOON

London, Oct. 5.—The Duchess of Marlborough, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt, has been entertaining very quietly at Auchmatalach, the polyglot place she rented in Rosshire, Scotland. She will winter on the Riviera for the sake of her younger son, Lord Ivor Churchill, now twelve years old. The boy, never strong, gains in health as he grows older, but his devoted mother never relaxes her care of him. Returning from Scotland soon, the duchess will try on the dresses she ordered last month. Then she will pay a round of visits before seeking the Riviera.

PRINCESS TO VISIT. Daughter of Queen Mary of England to Go to Germany.

London, Oct. 5.—Very much against her will, Queen Mary has had to give her consent to Princess Mary visiting the Kaiser's daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, early next spring. She still continues to look upon her daughter as a mere child, and fears that a visit abroad may have disastrous results to the obedience which she demands from her daughter. Even more than this, she fears that the contact with the German crown prince and crown princess, who are very democratic and liberal minded young people, may influence Princess Mary's head with modern ideas, which the Queen hates.

The visit cannot be avoided, however, and Princess Mary, who is looking forward to it with genuine joy, is devoting a considerable part of her time to the study of German, of which language she knows very little. Gossip at court says that she is anticipating meeting her fate in the shape of a German prince at Potsdam next spring, and she wants to be sure not to miss a single word of what he may whisper into her ear. As a matter of fact, Princess Mary loves Germany in the most un-English manner since her recent visit to Neu-Strelitz, but her love is probably more the result of a desire to get away from her despot mother than of any deep knowledge of German character or German politics.

RUSH OF GUILTY Leeds Minister Objects to Courting During Chapel.

London, Oct. 5.—The Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, admits the following incident in Midland Chapel: The preacher was annoyed by the sound of whispering coming from the semi-darkness under one of the galleries. At last he paused in his sermon and declared: "If the young couple making love under the gallery do not come to me in the vestry before service next Sunday morning, I will name them to the church." It was a chance shot, but next Sunday he found twenty couples awaiting him in the vestry!

The Rev. Mr. Meyer told the young couples that he does not seriously object to a "little courting" in chapel. He urged them, however, not to carry courting to the point of actual love-making in the chapel.

PARIS WAS CHILLY. Russian Royalty Slighted on Recent Visit to France.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Considerable dissatisfaction is felt here at the way in which the Grand Duke and Duchess Nicholas were treated during their thirty hours' official stay in Paris. When M. Raynon Poincaré was in Russia attentions were paid to him as if a friendly and powerful sovereign were being welcomed. It was thought that the hospitality of France would be shown in a very special manner to the Czar's uncle and aunt and the city was prepared to make a display. For some reason or other the arrival of their Imperial Highnesses at the Gare du Nord was limited to the latest etiquette, few people in the immediate neighborhood knowing anything of what was going on. But what caused most astonishment was the shabby little carriage for two persons sent from the Elysee to the Hotel Ritz to fetch the illustrious visitors to the President's luncheon. There was no place for General Latorze, and the prince was obliged to hire a motor-car. Parisians are not at all bigoted, and even their imperial highnesses were no doubt glad to get away to the maneuvers, where the surroundings are more interesting.

Nothing So Very Shocking About Wilde Monument

The Conception Embodied Is That of a Winged Assyrian Figure Driven Through Space By an Irresistible Fate.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Jacob Epstein, the New York sculptor, made a minimalist race from London to vindicate his professional honor and the memory of Oscar Wilde by tearing from the latter's monument in the Pere Lachaise Cemetery, in Paris, a plaster-daubed tarpaulin placed there last Friday by Director Hedequer, of the cemetery, who claimed that the work was indecent and unfit for the sanctity of the city of the dead.

After traveling all night, at an early hour in the morning, Epstein went to the cemetery, where occurred a dramatic meeting with the Countess de Brentano, who was a close friend of the brilliant writer and who has upheld his genius in a recent book of memoirs. The countess makes a daily pilgrimage to Wilde's tomb to pray for his soul and lay a tribute of flowers. She went there this morning to protest against Hedequer's action without knowing that Epstein was in Paris, and came face to face with the sculptor in front of the tomb.

There was a moment of intense emotion when, with tears in his eyes, Epstein dramatically denounced the monument and tore the immense tarpaulin from it in almost a frenzy, revealing the work which is likely to create a controversial sensation in the artistic world. The Herald correspondent Epstein said: "What sacrifice basely to try to efface a monument to the memory of a great poet. I shall remain here till I gain my purpose. That monument must stand, and will stand, as the glory of Oscar Wilde's genius shines, despite all attempts to belittle it and blot it out. My six years of work on this monument will not be in vain. I am my staunchest supporter, and the real artistic world will rise to my support. The monument has the full approval of Robert Ross, the executor of Oscar Wilde."

The monument in dispute represents in granite the story of "The Picture of Dorian Gray." The advanced type of art shown opens it to the criticism of those who favor the stereotyped school of monumental art. Jacob Epstein's monument to Oscar Wilde, which exhibited in London last year, provoked a whirl of criticism. One London paper remarked that no such monument could be erected in any English graveyard, while another paper declared with cynical superiority that Paris might not be shocked by it.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing very shocking about it. It is made of two huge blocks of Derbyshire limestone, together weighing more than twenty tons. The lower block or base is quite plain, except for the epitaph; the upper block carries the memorial design.

The conception embodied in this great block of stone is that of a winged Assyrian figure driven through space by an irresistible fate. The colossal figure drives forward by sheer collision, without aid from the limbs or torso of the wings. The arms are extended backward along the sides, the knees slightly bent, and the plumes of the wings are horizontal in strictly parallel lines.

The face, somewhat suggesting that of the dead writer, is a little upturned and blind to external light, the inner driving power being symbolized by little figures of Intellectual Prison and Luxury Above the head. Fame, with her trumpet, is carved upon the forehead.

The work is in very high relief, and really seems more an entablature than a monument.

Epstein is the son of a New York East Side baker. He has had no art schooling, but, going to Paris, became a pupil of Rodin. His sculptures are marked by a revolt from Greek prettiness and a leaning to unblinking realism.

WHISTLER'S ART ON EXHIBITION

National Gallery of England Tries Interesting Experiment on British Public.

London, Oct. 5.—The National Gallery of British Art, known as the "Tate Gallery," has indulged in a rare and most interesting experiment. It has given the British public, as a token of respect, an exhibition of the works of Whistler. Certainly the art of Whistler is not a commodity for which England has clamored. So it was surprising to see such a remarkable exhibition of French in the public's stronghold. Compared with the Whistler exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum in New York in 1911, the present wonderful loan exhibition is a revelation. However, the main revelation to the American visitor is chiefly in the matter of its inception. America has always claimed Whistler as her son, even though an ungrateful one, but in London, where he lived, died and did his work, he is recognized simply by passing comment, furnishing good material for drawing-room anecdotes among the quasi-artistic.

"Merely a quiet little ante-room to Turner's 'Chamber of Horrors,'" is the way one of the ungrateful "artists" referred to the exhibition. Surely if the redoubtable "butterfly" were to walk once more among his works, the London Times would shortly receive a most vivid and highly entertaining letter of protest, for Whistler's love of formality his exquisite "Portrait of Miss Alexander" occupies the "place of honor" in the geographic-centre main walk, flanked on either side by a bodacious and a pair of themes, nocturnal, and near alike in tone and treatment as Whistler ever allowed himself to paint.

MISS E. C. CROSBY WILL SOON WED

New York Girl to Become Bride of Lieut. Vanneck, of Great Britain.

London, Oct. 5.—Although the date has not been fixed, active preparations are going forward for the marriage in the late fall of Miss Eleanor "Cly" Crosby, of New York, a charming girl, greatly admired in London society.

The lucky man to win her is Lieut. William Charles Aradecock Vanneck, of the Thirteenth Hussars. Their engagement was announced in June last, when Lieut. Vanneck was here on leave of absence from his regiment, which is stationed in India.

Miss Crosby is the daughter of Mrs. Ernest H. Crosby, who was Panny Schirfflin. Her husband achieved an enviable reputation as judge of the International Court of Alexandria, Egypt, but Alexandria proved to be too far from Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Crosby's London residence is in Clarges Street. Her daughter is out of town at the moment.

Lieut. Vanneck is only twenty-four, one of the youngest officers in his regiment. He is the eldest son of the heir presumptive of Baron Hastingsfield, so another lovely American girl may adorn the baronetage.

LATEST BERNHARDT DRAMA HAS THRILL

One of the Scenes Is to Be a Fight Between a Dandy and Pugilist.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Sarah Bernhardt, who is now playing in London, is giving an example of the most realistic and up-to-date dramatic writing on the stage, a play called "The House of Taverney," by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The play is being rehearsed at the Theater Sarah Bernhardt, and in it takes place a scene between dandies and prize fighters. To make this all it should be from a John L. Sullivan point of view, Mrs. Bernhardt has engaged M. Mones, the leading Paris boxing master to direct rehearsals, and his direction of the rehearsals between the dandies and prize fighters makes them very lively, and many privileged ones steal into the theater to look on and get a thrill. Though the boxing is to be but a limitation, there is no sham about it, and some fine up-percuts are delivered. Those who have seen the rehearsal say that a visit to the theater when she plays is on will mean a double sensation, the drama and the prize ring.

OSCAR WILDE'S MONUMENT.



EPSTEIN, THE SCULPTOR.

MISS DREXEL AT COURT.

American Girl to Be Presented to King and Queen.

London, Oct. 5.—After being introduced in society in New York, Philadelphia and Newport, Miss Alice Gordon Drexel is to be presented at the Court of St. James. She will make her courtesy to King George and Queen Mary at one of the courts held during the next London season.

Mrs. John E. Drexler, Miss Alice's mother, is busy making preparations for a long visit to London, where her husband maintains a fine residence, but she wishes to remain at Newport until early in November, when she and Miss Alice will sail for Europe. The most generous of hostesses, Mrs. Drexel wishes to continue to give luncheons, dinners and dances. But many of her thirty-five servants are leaving her; they tell Mrs. Drexel politely but firmly that as she is going away, they must find places for the winter.

ROYAL BOY SCOUTS.

Danish Princes Are Shown No Consideration, However.

Copenhagen, Oct. 1.—Although rain and cold continue, both the Crown Prince Frederik and his brother, Prince Knud, are taking part as Boy Scouts in the training now going on in North Zealand. The scout team to which the two princes belong consists of 200 boys, divided into two "armies" of 100 each, representing Britain and Germany. The two princes belong to the British side.

They are called "Fredrik" and "Knud" by their comrades, and by the express wish of the King and Queen no special consideration is paid to them.